

Portfolio Manager



Tony Soslow, CFA®
Co-Head of Equity

Top Contributors as of December 31, 2023

Company Name	Avg. Weight (%)	Contribution to Return (%)
Microsoft Corporation	6.25	1.20
Broadcom Inc.	3.11	0.99
Apple Inc.	4.95	0.64

Top Detractors as of December 31, 2023

Company Name	Avg. Weight (%)	Contribution to Return (%)
AMN Healthcare Services, Inc.	0.32	-0.24
Unum Group	0.88	-0.22
Cisco Systems, Inc.	1.16	-0.19

Source: Factset. For illustrative purposes only. Past performance does not guarantee future results. The holdings identified do not represent all of the securities purchased, sold or recommended for advisory clients. In the chart above, "weight" is the average percentage weight of the holding during the period, and "contribution" is the contribution to overall performance during the period. To obtain the calculation methodology and a list showing every holding's contribution to the overall composite during the period and the last 12 months, contact: PortfolioAnalytics@ccmg.com.

Declaring Victory Too Soon?

Market Review

When managing an economy to achieve both full employment and contained inflation, you can never really "claim victory." Play is continuous. So yes, the U.S. Central Bank's 16-month tightening regime, which lifted the Fed Fund's rate 5.25% from zero has successfully reduced broad measures of inflation while sustaining economic growth. However, maintaining this dual mandate is an ongoing, challenging, never-ending pursuit. In response to the current success, equities rallied in Q4 with the Russell 2000 and Russell 1000 Large Cap Growth indices gaining about 14% each.

Monetary policy has thus far been "sufficiently restrictive" to push Core PCE down to 3.2% and reduce labor market tightness, all without pushing the economy into recession. The unicorn of economic outcomes – the soft landing – is before us as Fed Funds futures now anticipate interest rate cuts in 2024.

Equities have rallied in response to both the removal of the Fed's tightening bias and the likelihood of future rate cuts. The Russell 2000 Small Cap Index – the fragile laggard of the prior two years due to both its pronounced interest rate and economic sensitivity – reversed higher in both November and December.

December's 12.2% gain for the Russell 2000 Small Cap Index brought the quarterly gain to 14%, nearly matching the advances of the Russell 1000 Large Cap Index. The January anomaly typically associated with small-cap stock price gains post tax-loss selling at year-end potentially occurred two months early as capital market liquidity changed abruptly. Disinflation and its impact on Central Bank tendencies, long rates, and credit spreads have all contributed to P/E ratios expansion across the equity marketplace.

In November, Core PCE inflation, a favored Fed inflation metric, retreated to 3.2% from its February 2022 peak of 5.6%. 10-year U.S. Treasury yields have fallen 1.1% from their October 19th high of 5% and 5-year high yield spreads have collapsed over 1.5% in just two months. Falling inflation in all large categories including goods, services, and services less housing, coincide with lower wage pressures to move expectations of the May 2024 Fed Funds rate down a full 0.5% to 4.8%. Fragile company risk has receded.

Fourth Quarter Portfolio Highlights

- The Navigator® All Cap Core strategy is positioned with approximately 74.4% in large-cap stocks and the remainder in mid/small-cap companies and cash.
- The portfolio continues to balance portfolio holdings between dominant large-cap growth companies and those anti-fragile large, small and mid-cap companies that continue to see strong business momentum despite rolling economic slowdowns.
- Our current weighting in the big six free cash flow margin companies – Amazon, Apple, Google, Microsoft, Meta, and Nvidia – is 22.8% vs. approximately 22.6% in the Russell 3000.
- Albeit underweight to the benchmark, Information Technology remains the largest sector weight in the strategy at 24.4%.

Past performance is not indicative of future results.
This is not a recommendation to buy or sell a particular security. Please see attached disclosures.



- Our positioning in Consumer Discretionary and Materials helped relative performance while our positioning in Healthcare and Communication Services acted as a drag.
- The top three contributors to absolute portfolio return in the quarter were Microsoft Corp., Broadcom Inc., and Apple Inc. The top three detractors to absolute portfolio return in the quarter were AMN Healthcare Services Inc., Unum Group, and Cisco Systems Inc.
- During the quarter, to benefit from improving business fundamentals, the three most recent additions to the portfolio were mid-cap companies, and included H&R Block Inc., Fox Corp., and Assurant Inc. The three most recent exits were Cisco Systems Inc., Unum Group, and General Mills Inc.

Positioning and Outlook

Like prior periods, our portfolios seek to follow business momentum, and after long economic periods, tend to get slightly offside at turning points. To this end, our quality and antifragility focus helped the bottom-up equity portfolios during the recently extended period of rising interest rates and expanding credit spreads through October.

Our lower risk bias, however, provided a performance governor during the November and December period as the positive change in liquidity conditions served more fragile and higher beta companies. As such, we are adjusting our Small and SMID Cap portfolio risk to reflect this change – all within our process of selecting what we believe are undervalued, high-quality companies with improving business momentum. Additionally, we are increasing our exposure to these same companies in our All Cap Core portfolio to offset the overweight position of large-cap growth as they relatively outperformed.

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Equity securities are subject to price fluctuation and possible loss of principal. Stock markets tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising prices and periods of falling prices. Certain investment strategies tend to increase the total risk of an investment (relative to the broader market). Strategies that concentrate their investments in limited sectors are more vulnerable to adverse market, economic, regulatory, political, or other developments affecting those sectors.

The volatility (beta) of a client's portfolio may be greater or less than its respective benchmark. It is not possible to invest in these indices. The securities of mid-cap companies may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements and may have lower trading volumes.

The Russell 1000 Growth Index measures the performance of the large-cap growth segment of the US equity universe.

The Russell 2000 index is a market index comprised of 2,000 small-cap companies.

The Russell 3000 Index is a capitalization-weighted stock market index that seeks to be a benchmark of the entire U.S. stock market.

The 10-year Treasury yield is the annualized rate of return you would earn on a 10-year Treasury note issued by the U.S. government if you held the note to maturity.

The U.S. Treasury index is based on the recent auctions of U.S. Treasury bills. Occasionally it is based on the U.S. Treasury's daily yield curve.

The Core Personal Consumption Expenditure (PCE) Price Index measures the changes in the price of goods and services purchased by consumers for the purpose of consumption, excluding food and energy.

Price to earnings (P/E) ratio is a way to value a company by comparing the price of a stock to its earnings.

Antifragile companies are those which possess a large majority of strong balance sheet, income statement and other metrics such as debt-to-equity, gross margins, earnings variability - which have shown to demonstrate less stock price volatility on a going forward basis. Companies with poor credit metrics, high financial and operating leverage high historically been more fragile to adverse changes in economic and earnings conditions.

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